

Beggars want hand-outs and robbers demand hands up.

Sometimes a wife can read her husband like a blankbook.

"What's yours?" is a question that usually provokes a smile.

A man who is tied to his wife's apron string is well connected.

When a busy man has leisure he always does some other kind of work.

It is a sad case for the reading public when a journalist goes from bad to worse.

Many a man who is unable to write manages to make his mark in the world.

The man who sows seeds of courtesy and kindness will reap an abundant harvest.

The fellow who claims to be itching for a fight seldom comes to the scratch.

Always tell the truth—and you'll probably pose as the defendant in a suit for damages.

Speaker Henderson is said to be hot-tempered. He will have ample opportunity to demonstrate it.

Recent advices proclaimed that the chase after Aguilado had been given up. Now for another capital!

A Washington man who recently married, has asked his license fee back. He claims the investment was not profitable. Probably the lady has the same opinion.

"Citizen Sunday" has become a fixed institution in London, and this year on that date the clergymen in more than 300 churches of that city preached upon the duties of the citizen to the state. That is an institution which might well be adopted in this country. A man may be a good citizen without being religious; but at any rate every man who is truly religious should be a good citizen, and all the better citizen because he is religious.

A few centuries ago the bitterest foes in the world, probably, were the Spanish and the Dutch. Spain oppressed the Netherlands with unparalleled cruelties; the Dutch withstood the enemy and finally conquered them with unsurpassed heroism. Today the Spaniards are sending friendly congratulations to the Dutch in South Africa on their stubborn defense of their independence—the independence which the Spaniards themselves in the days of Alva so furiously denied. The whirligig of time has shown us few more striking changes of attitude than this. Spain once the great oppressor is now a friend of liberty. England once the Gibraltar of liberty is fighting that which made her great.

Florence Nightingale, now close upon 80 years of age, wrote a letter to survivors of Balaklava as a greeting for their recent union. The fragrance of her philanthropic work in the Crimean war is still a sweet savor after nearly half a century. What she did was a revelation to the world how a great purpose can carry one through labors almost measureless, amid surroundings fitted to try the stoutest heart. Those who saw the charge of the Light Brigade, and also witnessed her heroic labors, might well have reckoned her chances of survival far less than those of the men who faced the guns. Was not hers a case of losing life yet saving it? She was a martyr in will, if not in deed, but was spared for further service and permitted to be a pattern in noble works.

The Supreme Court of Indiana held in the case of the City of Valparaiso vs. Hagen et al. that a municipal corporation, so long as it acts in conformity with the statutes and proceeds skillfully and without negligence or malice, and pursues the only natural and reasonably possible line of drainage, has a right to discharge its sewage into a natural water course and cannot be enjoined from doing so at the suit of lower riparian proprietors who suffer injury by reason of the pollution of the stream; that one who is injured by the acts of another done on his own land, which the latter has a clear legal right to do, is without any remedy either at law or in equity; that the rights of a riparian proprietor in a stream are subject to the privilege of other proprietors higher up the stream to exercise their legal rights with regard to it, and that the doing of an act which the law expressly sanctions and authorizes cannot be a nuisance except it become so by reason of the negligent or improper manner in which it is done.

General Miles has been interviewed on the war in South Africa. "The struggle between the British and the Boers," he says, "is a very serious war. There have been some severe losses, and I believe there will be serious encounters before it is ended. As to the probable results, I, of course, cannot predict. If the British are defeated, it is likely to involve Europe in serious complications. It might and it might not." In the language of the sapient Jack Bunbury, the significance of this observation seems to lie in the

LONDON IS VERY ANXIOUS

Britishers Are Fearful of the Condition of Ladysmith.

MEAGER NEWS SINCE SUNDAY.

Reported that Fighting Was Not Resumed on the Sabbath—Believed that Joubert Will Soon Renew the Attack.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 9.—This morning's dispatches from the seat of war show that the situation in Natal is more critical for British arms than at any previous stage of the campaign. A dispatch from Frere Camp states that firing between the opposing forces at Ladysmith continued all day Monday. The Boers made a determined attack upon the British garrison from several directions but were repulsed and driven back to their trenches, where they continued to shell the town. Buller is in the rear of the Boers and is endeavoring to make an opening in their line. He threw lyddite in their trenches for over an hour but failed to get a return fire. The Boers are using shrewd tactics.

Thursday's News. Jan. 4.—The Boers are reported to have attacked Molteno, in Cape Colony, to which point it is believed that Gatacre has pushed his vanguard.

A brisk action was reported in progress there as the dispatch was sent. The Boers also occupied Cyphergat, but a dispatch says they retired when the British advanced to re-occupy that place.

Gen. French's present attempt to occupy Colesberg seems to have completely failed.

In his latest dispatch to the war office, he says that he could take the town if he had re-enforcements.

His attempt to recover his supply train, which in some manner was started down hill and ran into the Boer camp, did not meet with success, as the Boers drove off the British rescue party.

Colonel Pilcher's advance to Douglas to the west of Methuen's position on the Modder river, is believed in England to have been a strategical move executed in conjunction with troops from Methuen's army.

No re-enforcements can be sent to Gen. French at present, as it is believed every available man is being hurried to Natal to strengthen Buller.

The latter is preparing to make another attempt to relieve Ladysmith, where the Boer shells and the ravages of fever are said to be rapidly weakening the garrison.

Friday's News.

Jan. 5.—Gen. Buller is now ready for another attack on the Boer lines at the Tugela river.

The Colenso trenches were heavily shelled yesterday, causing a stampede of some of the Boers' horses.

British scouts daily are sent toward the Tugela river to engage the Boer guards.

Gen. Buller has received his traction engines, and they have been successfully tested.

The Boers say that the British cannon fire is ineffective. Joubert says he has not lost a man by lyddite fire.

Joubert delivered a sermon to his soldiers last Sunday.

Col. Pilcher was forced to return to near Belmont from Douglas.

Gen. French has not been able to take Colesberg. There was heavy fighting near the wrecked supply train, which was burned.

Gatacre's movements in the Stormberg district have not been fully cleared up. Opposed to him are two or three thousand burghers.

The activity of French and Gatacre is said to be due to a desire to impress the Cape Dutch and keep them from joining the Boers.

There is no change in the situation at the Modder river.

Saturday's News.

Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Frere dated yesterday says that Buller sent a strong cavalry force to the west of his position.

A large Boer force attempted to outflank the British, who thereupon retired.

The British have been shelling the Boers' position heavily, and this may mean that the second general battle at the Tugela is about to open.

It is known that the Boers occupy strong positions south as well as north of the Tugela river, and the fighting now proceeding probably is directed against the Boer forces to the south, which must be cleared out before the main position held by Joubert's men can be assaulted.

Rumors are current in London that a general battle has been begun by Buller.

Colonel Baden-Powell reports from Mafeking, under date of December 26, confirming the previous dispatches from Boer sources that he suffered a severe reverse in an attempt to capture a Boer fort and some cannon.

The Boers at Colesberg made an unexpected attack on Gen. French's left, but were repulsed. Three British officers fell during the engagement. The

Gen. Schwann Occupies Towns.

Manila, Jan. 10.—Gen. Schwan has occupied Silang and Indang, Cavite province, meeting with but slight resistance. He captured three guns and a quantity of ammunition. The roads in that section are very heavy. Gen. Wheaton is at Perez das Marinas.

Will Fight Bicycle Trust.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 10.—The Plain Dealer says that recent circulars sent out by the bicycle trust indicates that it is after the independent manufacturers.

Boers' losses are unknown, but are estimated by the British at 100.

No change is reported in the situation at the Modder river.

Gen. Gatacre has returned to Sterksdroom.

Monday's News.

Jan. 8.—News from the scene of hostilities yesterday brought no comfort to London. Gen. White reported late Saturday that the attack on Ladysmith, which he had repulsed in the morning, had been renewed and that he was hard pressed. To divert attention of the main Boer force, if possible, from Ladysmith, Gen. Buller attacked Colenso in force Saturday afternoon, but his report does not indicate that he accomplished his purpose.

Gen. Buller reports to the war office a camp rumor that at 5 p. m. Sunday Gen. White defeated the Boers, capturing 400 of them. There is no confirmation of this.

Kuruman, near Vryburg, between Kimberley and Mafeking, surrendered to the Boers one week ago to-day. The Boer report, which became public yesterday, states that 120 prisoners were taken.

Gen. French, British commander before Colesberg, in Cape Colony, reports that he terms "a serious accident," viz: the loss of part of the Suffolk Regiment—seventy men, including seven officers.

The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht, also in Cape Colony, southeast of Colesberg.

Tuesday's News.

Jan. 9.—White has reported to Buller that after seventeen hours of heavy fighting the Boers attacking Ladysmith were repulsed.

He estimates that the losses of the burghers were far heavier than his own.

The fighting he describes as terrific. The Boers charged and took trenches three times, only to be turned out by the British charges.

At nightfall the burghers were driven from a line of trenches which they had held throughout the day.

Expert opinion in London is that White has only succeeded temporarily in standing off the Boers and that unless Buller forces his way to Ladysmith at once that fortress must fall.

Mail descriptions of the first battle at the Tugela river show that the Boers upset every plan made by the British. Even the fords were dammed until they held ten feet of water where the British expected to find the stream knee deep.

Gen. French has sent the Essex Regiment to replace the Suffolks, indicating to military experts that the latter is in disgrace.

It was the Suffolk Regiment which suffered the reverse at Colesberg, losing one of its companies.

A letter received in London says that Gatacre with his own revolver shot to death the spy who misled the British at Stormberg.

Wednesday's News.

Jan. 10.—During the battle at Ladysmith, Saturday, Buller made a daring attempt to discover the strength of the Boers' positions at Colenso and along the Tugela river.

He sent his artillery within easy rifle range of the Boers' trenches, but the burghers declined to bite at the bait with the result that the British withdrew, no wiser than before.

A dispatch dated Sunday, from Frere, Natal, says that there was no fighting at Chieveley or Ladysmith that day.

Gen. French's losses at Colesberg have been heavier than at first reported. The Suffolks lost twenty-seven killed, twenty-one wounded and 107 captured. French's losses in addition to these up to January 4, were twelve killed and forty-four wounded.

Mail accounts of the battles which have been fought in South Africa, almost without exception, tell of British blunders.

The Highlanders lost fifty-seven officers killed or wounded at Magersfontein and though Methuen entreated them to hold their position until nightfall, they were unable to do so. The brigade was completely unnerved and beyond control of its few remaining officers.

England is preparing to send out 35,000 more men, as all the divisions need re-enforcements, London papers ask why only 35,000 are being sent.

Dordrecht is now garrisoned by 1,000 rebels, thus releasing the Orange Free State troops for service elsewhere.

Award Has Not Been Decided.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The rumor that the Swiss arbitration tribunal has decided to award £200,000,000 (\$100,000,000) to the British claimants in the Delagoa railroad case is received here with ridicule, since the total amount demanded by all concerned does not exceed £4,000,000.

It is said the rendering of a decision in the case cannot possibly be looked for before February.

Canadian Volunteers Active.

London, Jan. 10.—The Times publishes the following, dated Jan. 6, from Modder river: "News from Belmont shows that the Queensland and Canadian volunteers have been so energetic in that neighborhood that a large belt of the Free State across the border has been deserted by the Boers."

McGiffert Will Be Tried for Heresy.

New York, Jan. 10.—Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, professor in Union Theological seminary, is to be tried for heresy. At the meeting of the New York presbytery Monday Rev. George W. F. Birch, stated clerk, served notice that he would prefer charges. The presbytery set next Monday afternoon as the time for hearing the charges.

Bishop Rademacher Sinking.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 10.—Bishop Rademacher's condition remains unchanged, save that he is weaker. His heart action has failed.

RACE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

Senator Morgan Explains the Position of the South.

EVILS OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Declared to Be "An Unbroken Line of Obstruction to Progress"—Philippine Subject Revived—Financial Bill Goes Over for the Day—In the House.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Franchise for the negro and the race question in the south generally found its way into the senate daily debate Monday, when Mr. Morgan (dem., Ala.) defended the new constitutions of Louisiana and North Carolina. The speech was directed against a resolution by Mr. Pritchard (rep., N. C.), which condemns racial restrictions on suffrage and attacks the new constitution of his state.

Mr. Morgan said that no great body of white people in the world could be expected to quietly accept a situation so distressing and demoralizing as is created by negro suffrage in the south. He declared that negro suffrage in Louisiana and other southern states had been an unbroken line of obstruction to progress, and that in many places thousands of negro votes in doubtful counties, with little concealment, were bought for \$1 each. The evil, he thought, would end only when the United States had provided a home for the negro race suited to their traits.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Pritchard gave notice that he would address the senate on the resolution on Jan. 22.

A resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) calling upon the secretary of war for information as to an alleged interview between Gen. Torres of the Filipino army and Gen. Otis was called up and Mr. Lodge (Mass.) offered a substitute calling upon the president to furnish general information regarding the Philippine insurrection contained in official documents and dispatches.

Mr. Pettigrew accepted Mr. Lodge's resolution.

Mr. Aldrich said he hoped some general understanding could be reached as to the disposition of the financial bill. Mr. Jones (Ark.) replied that there was no disposition on the democratic side to delay the bill. He asked, however, that there be no pressing action, as senators were not yet ready to speak. Mr. Aldrich thereupon asked that the bill go over for the day.

A resolution by Mr. Allen (Neb.) calling upon each cabinet officer for an itemized statement of the amount of the \$50,000,000 defense fund each department expended was adopted.

A bill was passed providing that a widow's pension shall commence with the application, and not at the date of the soldier's death, and construing a section of the dependent pension act.

Two Investigations Ordered.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house Monday ordered two investigations as a result of resolutions introduced by Representative Lentz of Ohio. The first is to be an investigation by the committee on postoffices and postroads into the charge that two federal agents of the president, Postmaster John C. Graham of Provo City, Utah, and Postmaster Orson Smith of Logan, Utah, are under indictment as polygamists, and whether efforts to that effect were on file at the time of their appointment. The other is a general investigation by the military committee into the conduct of Gen. Merriam and the United States army officers during the Wardner (Idaho) riots and subsequent thereto.

The house adjourned till Wednesday.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The secretary of war has sent to congress a request for an urgent deficiency appropriation of \$750,000 to supplement the \$1,530,000 heretofore appropriated for the repatriation of the Spanish prisoners and their families held by the insurgents in the Philippines.

HALF MILLION FOR MISSIONS.

Summary from Annual Report of the American Board.

Boston, Jan. 10.—The American board of foreign missions made public today its eighty-ninth annual report. The summary for the year follows: Donations, \$291,826; legacies, \$102,219; donations for school fund, \$6,745; donations for Micronesia navy, \$2,587; donations for young missionaries' fund, \$3,146; donations for debt of Sept. 1, 1898, \$13,002; donations for mission work for women, \$206,002; income of funds, \$7,491; total, \$633,016.

The eastern Turkey mission has been active in pressing the claims and needs of the women of the country. Forty years ago it was difficult to find in the entire mission a woman who knew how to read intelligently. The work has gone on until it is now almost as difficult to find a Protestant woman who cannot read, and large numbers of the Gregorian women are equally educated. A multitude of purely Gregorian communities are asking for Christian teachers, to which requests missionaries are unable at the present time to respond.

Money for Lawton Fund.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Major Gen. Shafter has sent to Adj. Gen. Corbin a draft for \$9,494, the contributions to the Lawton fund from the people of this coast. There is a sufficient sum reported now on its way to Gen. Shafter to make the final total \$10,121.

Russia Lodges a Complaint.

Moscow, Jan. 10.—The Russian Lloyds have lodged with the imperial government a complaint against the British authorities for the seizure by a British cruiser in South African waters of a Russian freight steamer.

PLITZER HOME DESTROYED.

Two Women, Governess and House-keeper, Perish in the Flames.

New York, January 10.—The handsome residence of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the New York World, at 1012 East Fifty-fifth street, was destroyed by fire yesterday and two women servants were suffocated or burned to death. The total loss is estimated at about \$300,000. The insurance is \$250,000.

The victims of the fire were Mrs. Morgan Jellett, the housekeeper, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, a governess.

The dwelling was a four-story building of stone and brick, with a carved entrance. The dining-room was famous for its handsome fittings. There was a conservatory adjoining and there the fire originated. The origin of the flames is variously ascribed to electric wires, the steam heater and an open grate. It started at 7:30 a. m., while Mrs. Pulitzer, her daughters, Constance and Edith, 12 and 14 years old, respectively, and Herbert, a boy of 3 years, and the housekeeper and governess were asleep.

Mr. Pulitzer and Joseph, Jr., were at Lakewood. There were 16 servants in the house.

The servants in the house and the passers-by discovered the fire about the same time. There was not much smoke, but the flames spread rapidly and were soon beyond control. Mrs. Pulitzer got her children together, and, with the aid of their nurses, got them safely to the street, and then to an adjoining dwelling.

Several of the servants had narrow escapes, one of them making his way out of the building by way of the roof. He says that he saw Mrs. Jellett on the roof, and that she went back to get a bag containing Christmas presents. When the firemen found the body of the housekeeper on the top floor the bag was in her hand. It contained a number of silver trinkets and fancy articles. The woman's body was partly burned.

The body of the governess, Miss Montgomery, was discovered after several hours. It was found in the ruins of the third floor. The woman had only had time to put on a skirt and bath robe, with a pair of slippers, before she was overcome. Her body was not badly burned, showing that she had probably been suffocated.

WOULD ACT IF BRITAIN WISHED

President McKinley's Attitude on the Question of Mediation

Washington, Jan. 10.—The resolution introduced in the senate by Mr. Pettigrew proposing the good offices of the United States to end the war in South Africa raises a question as to the official position of this government on the proposition. In official circles generally the belief is expressed that the British empire is seriously threatened, but that the United States is not in a position to interfere at this time, except at the suggestion of Great Britain. For this government to propose mediation under the present circumstances would be humiliating to Great Britain, and it is not expected that the United States will be called upon by that nation unless the last ditch is reached. While the wish and the sentiment of the British government will be respected, the feeling is that the United States can with propriety act without consulting President Kruger and his advisers.

It is advised by some members of the administration that the possibility of this government interfering in the South African war under certain conditions has been discussed with members of the diplomatic corps, and they confidently predict that should this government offer to mediate none of European powers will object or in any way interfere.

ADMITS RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Germany Says Seizures in Stated Limits Are Just.

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The foreign office has authorized the following statement:

"Germany recognizes the right of search within certain specific limits. Among the points enumerated in the protest filed in London is one contending that Great Britain has exceeded those limits. No answer has yet been received as to this protest."

On being asked whether it was correct that joint action on the part of the powers in the matter of seizures was under way, a high official of the foreign office replied that such action might have to be taken if the seizures did not cease. He admitted that Russia was taking such joint action in regard to the interruption of telegraph communication with South Africa.

The excitement consequent to the seizures is intense throughout Germany. At the same time the official organs and a large section of the more influential papers mildly continue to preach moderation. The Berliner Post says: "It behooves us to keep our sentiments in check."

Numerous Languages.

The University Press at Oxford has appliances for printing in 150 different languages.

London, Jan. 10.—The United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, did not receive an answer Monday from the British government regarding the seizure of American flour by British cruisers in South African waters. Lord Salisbury has a note in preparation, but a few days may elapse before it is delivered.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The United States Supreme court Monday held that seizure by the blockading squadron during the late war of two fishing smacks owned in Havana was contrary to well-established international law.

MISSOURI NOTES.

Missouri and Its Schools.

Professor Carrington, state superintendent of schools, said in his address before the State Teachers' convention at Jefferson City that "in the past ten years there has been an increase of \$1,000,000 in the annual expenditures for school purposes in Missouri," which is a gratifying mark of advancement. Everywhere, in the cities and in the country, throughout the state the improvement in school houses and school methods has been marked. The professor closed that portion of his remarks with this statement as to the work of the decade: "One hundred and twenty-five thousand more children enumerated and 90,000 more enrolled in the schools; the length of term has increased from 131 to 141 days, and the average number of days each enrolled pupil has attended school has increased from eighty to ninety-two, and the average salary of teachers from \$42 to \$45 per month. These facts all indicate progress, but the most significant of all is that the value of school property has increased from \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000."

Springfield wants cheaper telephones.

Rockville lost its rolling mill by fire for a Christmas present.

Princeton has raised the necessary money and will dig for coal.

The increase in the price of diamonds is not worrying the editorial profession.

A Daviess county girl has sued the man who courted her for five years for \$7,999 damages.

Walter Williams says that the way to keep a husband in a good humor is to feed the brute.

Warrensburg's new shoe factory is turning out 300 pairs per day and keeping sixty employes busy.

Hamilton has a rural free mail delivery route nineteen miles in length that delivers mail to 225 families.

The Missouri football player is a little off, but the Missouri mule is kicking his way to the front all right.

There are 2,217 convicts in the Missouri penitentiary. There are some equally as deserving ones on the outside.

Vernon county may compromise its judgment of \$25,000 against the bondsman of its defaulting treasurer for \$15,000.

One Sedalia paper wants another to "name us names." Doesn't the editor know that "naming names" has helped to populate graveyards?

A Keytesville man who has invented a mail bag catcher and deliverer modestly asks the trade of only one man, but that one must be Uncle Sam.

E. M. Carter declined to accept the appointment as private secretary to Congressman Shackelford, and J. S. Haynes of Buffalo has been given the place.

Last week was remarkable in Nodaway county for "the passing of the Smiths." The extent to which they "passed" is indicated in the fact that five young women of that name were married there.

Speaking of the Missouri girl whose feet are said to be twenty-one inches long, the Denver Post man remarks that "the fellow who loves the very ground she walks on will blanket his affection over quite a scope of real estate."

Editor Hannay of the Versailles Leader has great faith in the mineral resources of Morgan county. In a recent issue he says: "Mark Hanna will yet regret the day he sold his 500-acre tract of mineral and grazing land in Morgan county. The very land is destined to produce enough mineral in the next year or two to run several national campaigns."

Macon county is especially interested in the success of the Ruskin Hall educational movement inaugurated and placed on a firm and progressive basis by Walter Vrooman in Oxford, England. Young Vrooman is a native of Macon, and lived there several years in early life.

The Missouri legislators who have given their views to the press are, as a rule, either non-committal or opposed to the extra session. Senator Frances M. Wilson says he has not given the matter much thought. Senator Thomas is opposed to it, as is also Senator Drabell of St. Louis. Kneisley of Carroll wants to know the real reason. Boydston of Platte refused to say. Smith of St. Louis is for it. So is Johnston of Cooper. Noel and Cleary of Jackson are against it. Senator Morton is non-committal. Hamilton of Daviess is strongly opposed to it. So also is Nicholson of Cass. All the state officials who have given their views to the press oppose it vigorously, especially State Auditor Seibert and Treasurer Pitts.

Omar Gray, himself a married man, says in the Sturgeon Leader: "Some men make a living by the sweat of their brow, and some by the sweat of their wife's brow."

The abolition of corporal punishment in the Sedalia public schools has not been a success. Hereafter the old fashioned "twig" will be on regular duty.